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10th WEEK at
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Daily at 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
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TO GIVE YOU ANOTHER
ROMANTIC DRAMA
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SOULFUL SONGS!
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MAJESTIC
DAILY 3 SHOWS AT 3, 6 & 9 P.M.
Advance Booking: 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 to 5 p.m.
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Burmese Mass Rally Reiterates Independence Demand: Aung San To Leave For Delhi Soon

RANGOON, Wednesday.
A MASS rally to reiterate the Burmese demands on the British Government will mark the New Year in Rangoon. U. Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Interim Government who is leaving for New Delhi on Thursday en route to London will address the demonstrators.



2nd Crowded Week
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BHAKTA PRAHLAD
8th Week at
MAJESTIC
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Starring: **ASHOK KUMAR, VEERA**
V. H. DESAI, S. L. PURI
RAMA SHUKUL
Producer: **ASHOK KUMAR**
Director: **DATTARAM PAI**
ALL-INDIA PREMIERE
ON
FRIDAY, 3rd JANUARY
MAJESTIC
DAILY 3 SHOWS AT 3, 6 & 9 P.M.
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The Burmese demands, set forth in a manifesto issued by the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League recently, included the British Government proclamation of Burma's Independence, the formation of a National Government and election of a constituent assembly comprising Burmese nationals to decide the country's future.

An Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League spokesman told yesterday that party leaders on Monday night considered the subjects to be discussed at the forthcoming Anglo-Burmese conference in London. They also nominated U Thakin Nu, Vice-President of the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League as one of the advisers to the delegation.

According to unconfirmed reports, the Minister of Information Saw Ba U Gyi is likely to replace the ex-Premier, U Saw as representative of the Myochit Party in the delegation.

Daw Mya Sein, leader of the Burmese women's movement who has just returned here after attending the Paris conference of the United Nations Economic and Social Organization said: "The British Government and the people seem to attach great importance to the coming Anglo-Burmese talks. Political reaction in London towards Burma is quite favourable though Burma's cause needs a wider publicity in Britain.—A.P.I."

EXPERTS' COMMITTEE Regional Units of Indian States Suggested

THE Experts' Committee of the All-India States Peoples' Conference in a report published on Tuesday, lays down 10 principles, which in its view form the basis of responsible Government in the Indian States and suggests the grouping of Indian States into regional units. The principles laid down are:—

Fundamental rights and their protection through an independent judiciary linked up with the Federal Court of India.

Responsibility of the Executive (Ministers) to the Legislature which shall be wholly elected.

Adult franchise.

Joint electorates with reservation of seats for the Harijan women, important minorities, tribal and excluded areas and labour.

Independent audit and judiciary.

Fixed privy purse.

In the case of the rulers of integral or singular states or heads of groups of states the privy purse should not exceed the salary of a provincial Governor or President in a free India or five per cent of the net revenue of one's own state, whichever is less.

No Crown lands or Sarf-i-Khas should be recognised within the state.

Jagira, Thikanas and Zamindaries and other intermediate feudal interests should be abolished on the basis of equitable compensation being awarded to them.

Separation of judiciary from the Executive.—A.P.I.

Achhuts Are a Distinct Minority

(By A Correspondent)
FARIDPUR, Tuesday.
A BIG meeting of the Scheduled Castes' Federation was held at Faridpur, Bareilly, under the presidency of Mr. Tilak Chand Kurul, President of the Provincial Scheduled Castes' Federation, U.P., Messrs. Baboo Lal Vaid, Ram Prasad, Banshoo Dass addressed the meeting. The meeting passed the following resolutions unanimously.

The Conference expresses its thanks to the Secretary of States for India and British Prime Minister for their sentiments regarding Scheduled Castes who are admitted by them as a distinct minority and as such no constitution can be imposed on them without their approval.

"This Conference expresses its thanks to Qaed-e-Azam, Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, for giving a seat in the Interim Government to the Scheduled Castes from his quota.

"This Conference has full confidence in the Babu Sahib, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who is the representative of the Scheduled Castes of India.

"In view of the fact that Lal Jatao of Village Sanha Phainagar, has been killed by a Brahmin of the same village this meeting urges on the Government to take early necessary action."

50 POLITICAL PRISONERS IN BENGAL JAILS
CALCUTTA, Tuesday: There are about 50 political prisoners still confined in Bengal jails, according to Mr. Niranjana Sen, Secretary of the All-Parties Political Prisoners' Relief Campaign Committee.

These prisoners Mr. Sen said in a statement today, included a number of those convicted in connection with the August 1942 movement, particularly in the district of Midnapur.—A.P.I.

Assam Govt.'s Eviction Policy Condemned

(By a Correspondent)
SHILLONG, Monday.
D ECEMBER 26 was observed as a "Day of Protest" by the Muslims of Shillong. Complete Hartal was observed by the Muslim businessmen and a procession was also taken out.

In the evening a meeting was held at the Idgah Ground, where speeches were delivered condemning the Eviction Policy of the Government of Assam. The meeting passed the following resolution unanimously:—

"Resolved that this meeting of the Muslims of Shillong most scornfully condemns the atrocities of the Bardoloi Government on the Muslims of Assam, particularly their inhuman and barbarous acts in evicting the poor Muslim immigrants. This meeting further condemns the shortsightedness of the Bardoloi Government in prohibiting the entry into the District of Darrang of Muslim League leaders and the promulgation of orders under Section 144 Cr.P.C. to that effect. The meeting views with great concern the utter helplessness of the poor Muslim evictees who have now been left entirely at the mercy of their persecutors.

"This meeting most emphatically demands the immediate withdrawal of orders under Section 144 Cr.P.C. on Muslim League leaders and workers. This meeting again asks the Congress Government of Assam to review their policy of callous evictions and to take into consideration the serious repercussions that are bound to arise making the rapprochement of two major bodies of India more difficult."

Bombay Dockyard Workers To Go On Strike

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
N EARLY nine thousand workers of H.M.S. dockyard have decided to go on strike from January 11 if no settlement is reached by that date, this decision was taken at the meeting of the managing committee of the dockyard workers.

The committee condemned the Government's decision to retrench about 1,500 workers in five months. This decision, the committee thought, was not in accordance with the assurance given by the Government.

The committee also passed a resolution demanding acceptance of the "dockyard enquiry committee's recommendation" by the naval authorities.

The committee sent telegrams to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member asking them to intervene and help to settle the dispute between the management and the workers.—A.P.I.

Separation Of Sudan Opposed

(Continued from page 1 col. 5)
whether they support separation or not Nokrashy Pasha continued.

Earlier, the Premier said that his "first goal" on entering office was to find a solution for the regrettable situation resulting from the Sudan Governor-General's statement on September 15 as I find in the statement support for separation of the Sudan from Egypt."

Sir Hubert Huddleston had said that he was given Mr. Attlee's written authorisation to assure that "nothing would be allowed to deflect the Sudanese Government from preparing the Sudanese for self-Government and for the task of choosing freely what their future status will be."

The Chamber in swiftly passed a resolution supporting Nokrashy Pasha Government's policy of "protecting the unity of the Nile Valley" and guarding against the separation of the Sudan from Egypt."

Nokrashy Pasha said he had informed the British Government "of my vigorous objection to and rejection of British policy in the Sudan as declared by the Governor-General and I explained also the deep effect it would have on relations between the two countries."

He added: "It is unbelievable that Egypt which works sincerely to maintain peace in the Middle East will give up her security of life."

Nokrashy Pasha stated amidst cheers: "The policy which aims at severing the links between Egypt and the Sudan or calculates to weaken these links in without doubt a hostile act to Egypt."

The entire Chamber shouted approval and the Opposition leader Makram Ebeid Pasha shook the Premier's hand stating amidst cheers: "The Opposition joins hands with the Government and will support it in its policy concerning Sudan."

Earlier Makram Pasha was applauded when declaring that the Governor-General should be discharged immediately.—A.P.I. and Reuter.

IGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL U.K. DEPUTIES FOR GERMANY AND AUSTRIA APPOINTED: INSTRUCTIONS OUTLINED

LONDON, Wednesday.
THE Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has appointed Sir William Strang, Political Adviser to the Commander-in-Chief in Germany, to be his deputy for Germany to the Council of Foreign Ministers, the next meeting of which will take place in Moscow on March 10, 1947, the British Foreign Office announced last night.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has also appointed Viscount Hood to be his deputy for Austria to the next meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers which will also discuss the Austrian questions. It was agreed at the last meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers that deputies for both Germany and Austria should meet in London on January 14.

The deputies will work to instructions prepared on a Four-Power basis this month in New York by the Foreign Minister's Council.

It was learned authoritatively in London last evening that for Germany these instructions are:

- (1) To hear views of Governments of neighbouring Allied States and other Allied States which participated with armed forces in the common struggle against Germany and which wish to present their views on the German problem.
 - (2) To consider questions of procedure with regard to the preparation of a peace treaty with Germany.
 - (3) To submit a report on the above matters to the Council of Foreign Ministers by February 25, 1947.
- In the case of Austria the agreed instructions are:
- (1) To proceed with the preparation of a treaty recognising the independence of Austria, taking into consideration the proposals already submitted by the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom as well as any further proposals which may be submitted by any members of the Council of Foreign Ministers.
 - (2) To hear views of Governments of neighbouring Allied States and of other Allied States which participated with their armed forces in the common struggle against Germany and which wish to present their views on the Austrian problem.
 - (3) To submit proposals on the above matters to the Council of Foreign Ministers by February 25, 1947.
- Allied States considered by Britain to have a right to be heard by the special deputies in connection with these peace settlements, if they wish to do so, are: it is reliably understood, as follows: South Africa, China, Brazil, Byelorussia, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Australia, Ukraine and Yugoslavia.
- It is not yet clear whether all these States will in fact wish to be heard individually and there is reason to believe that some of the Big Four Powers may have reservations in connection with some of the small States in question.
- The special deputies for Germany and Austria who are due to start work in London on January 14 will meet in London as did their predecessors charged with preliminary work on the first five peace treaties.—Reuter.

British Journalist Recalls The Days Of Palmerston

MANCHESTER, Wednesday.
N EVER in the History of the world has a nation shown such zeal for giving up so much, says Sir Alfred Watson, former Editor of the "Statesman", Calcutta, analysing Britain's position in the world today in an article in today's "Daily Dispatch."

"What has been the return", Sir Alfred adds. "From India Pandit Nehru says: 'We cannot and will not tolerate any outside interference in the matter of constitution making', in Burma U. Aung San calls upon his own volunteer army to be ready for action, if we do not succeed in securing our demands; and in Egypt the difficulty of the new treaties mainly over the Egyptian demand that its sovereignty over the Sudan shall be recognised.

"Is it too much to hope", Sir Alfred Watson adds, "That the British Government will presently develop a backbone, that it will sit supinely while British officers are flogged or shot down, that it will give no welcome at the conference table to men who come with threats on their lips, and if others refuse to enter into conversation it will take vital decisions in their absence. Sir Alfred Watson adds: "To put it colloquially we shall have to get a little rough unless we are to sink into contempt as a nation. Today one may sigh for the hour of Palmerston. His were the days when though Britain had a tiny army and a skeleton of the navy, not the most powerful nation in Europe could with impunity have ventured on such indignity (flogging of troops as in Palestine) to her humblest citizen."—Reuter.

DAVID BEN GURION
PARIS, Wednesday. Mr. David Ben Gurion, Palestine chairman of the Jewish-Agency Executive, arrived in Paris yesterday from Basle where he attended the Zionist world conference,

Bombay to Go Dry Within Four Years

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
A MEETING of the Council of Ministers of the Government of Bombay today approved of the scheme of the Minister of Excise for total prohibition simultaneously throughout Bombay province to be completed within four years beginning from April 1947.

The main features of the new plan are:

- (1) The Government will give a chance to the addicts to change their habits and enough time to improve their way of living.
- (2) The dealers in intoxicants will not be taken by surprise, as they would be if there was complete prohibition all at once in any of the areas of the province now that they will get enough time to switch over from their present trade to other undertakings which are more beneficial and healthier from the point of view of society.
- (3) The Government will get enough time gradually to make arrangements to meet the situation as it arises out of the unfolding of the plan from year to year.

The new prohibition programme which will be applicable simultaneously to the whole of the province, may be divided into three parts, namely, (1) administrative; (2) financial; (3) legislative.

In the field of administration, it is intended to abolish the distinction between the dry areas and prohibition areas. The only difference between these two types of areas is that in the prohibition areas high countervailing duties are imposed on the import and possession of country liquor and toddy, while there is no such arrangement in the dry areas. The same duty will be levied in the dry areas and thus it is proposed to do away with the distinction between these two types of areas.

It is intended to complete the prohibition programme by two methods; firstly, by reducing the yearly consumption of all types of intoxicants by 25 per cent and, secondly, by closing the shops for progressively longer periods every year.